Sir R. Steele
Mrs Oldfield
Curious Bed

NUMB. LXXVI

THE London Journal

SATURDAY *January* 7. 1720.

To the *Author* of the London Journal.

SIR,

Salus Populi Suprema Lex esto: That *the Benefit and Safety of the People constitutes the Supreme Law*, is a universal and everlasting Maxim in Government: It can never be altered by Municipal Statutes: No Customs can change, no positive Institution can abrogate, and no Time can efface this Primary Law of Nature and Nations. The sole End of Mens entring into Political Societies, was mutual Protection and Defence; and whatever Power does not contribute to those Purposes, is not Government, but Usurpation.

Every Man in the State of Nature had a Right to repel Injuries, and to revenge them; that is, he had a Right to punish the Authors of those Injuries, and to prevent their being again committed; and this he might do without declaring beforehand what Injuries he wou'd punish. Seeing therefore that this Right was inherent in every private Man, it is absurd to suppose that National Legislatures, to whom every Man's private Power is committed, have not the same Right, and ought not to exercise it upon proper Occasions.

Crimes being the Objects of Laws, there were Crimes before there were Laws to punish them; and yet from the beginning they deserved to be punished by the Person offended by them, or by the Society, and number of Men united with him for common Security, tho' without the Sentence of a common Judge, (called by us the *Magistrate*) formerly appointed to condemn Offenders.

Laws, for the most part, do not make Crimes, but fix and adapt Punishments to such Actions as all Mankind knew to be Crimes before: And, tho' National Governments should never enact any positive Laws, and never annex particular Penalties to known Offences; yet they would have a Right, and it wou'd be their Duty, to punish those Offences according to their best Discretion; and much more so, if the Crimes committed are so great, that no human Wisdom could foresee that any Man could be wicked and desperate enough to commit them.

Lawyers distinguish between *Mala prohibita* and *Mala in se*; that is, between Crimes that are so in their own Nature, and Crimes that owe their Pravity to a Disobedience to positive Laws. Of the former sort are all those Actions, by which one Man hurts another in his Reputation, his Person, or his Property; and those Actions are still more heinous, if they injure, or are intended to injure the whole Society.

The latter sort consists of such Crimes as result from what Legislatures enact for the particular Benefit of private Societies; as Laws concerning the Regulation of Trade, the Manner of choosing Magistrates, Local Orders, and from such positive Institutions as receive their Force alone from the Powers that make them. Now these Crimes were not so before they were declared so; and consequently, no Man was before under any Obligation to avoid them.

It wou'd be very severe and unjust to punish any Man for an undesign'd Transgression of the latter sort; that is, for such Actions as he thought he might lawfully and innocently do, and which he had never been told he ought not to do. But to infer from thence, that a Villain may defeat all the Laws of God and Nature, ruin Thousands of his Fellow Subjects, and overturn Nations with Impunity, because such Villany was too monstrous for human Foresight and Prevention, is something so absurd, that I am asham'd to confute it.

This is nothing less than affirming, That a Nation has not a Power within it self to save it self: That the Whole ought not to preserve the Whole: That particular Men have the Liberty to subvert the Government which protects them, and yet continue to be protected by that Government which they would destroy: That they may overturn all Law, and yet escape by not being within the express Words of any particular Law.

There are Crimes so monstrous and shocking, that wise States would not suffer them to stand in their Statute Books; because they would not put such an Indignity upon human Nature, as to suppose it capable of committing them. They would not mention what they imagined would never be practised. The old Romans, therefore, had no Law against Parricide; and yet there was no want of Punishment for Parricides from the want of Law: They were sewed up in a Sack, and thrown into the Tyber.

In *Holland* there was no Law against House Breaking formerly; and yet the first Man who was known to do it, was immediately executed, and his Estate divided among his Creditors.

In *England*, 'tis said, there was no Law, till lately, against the burning of Ships; and yet, if any Man had burnt the Royal Navy of England, lying at Anchor, ought not his Crime, which I suppose was not Felony, to have been declared High Treason?

Many Nations have had particular Officers, appointed on Purpose to punish enormous Crimes, which were not within the Reach of ordinary Justice. The Romans had a Dictator, a great and extraordinary Magistrate, vested with an extraordinary Power, as he was created on extraordinary Exigencies; [illegible] *Appius* [illegible].

This powerful Officer was once created on purpose to put to Death *Spurius Mælius*, for giving Corn to the People in a Scarcity of Corn, in a Time of Famine. This Liberality of his was construed by the Senate [illegible] the Hearts of the Multitude, in order to [illegible] —— Perhaps, [illegible] *consilio est aggressus*: He undertook a *publick* and *plausible* thing, but of ill Example, and with a worse Design. *Largitiones frumenti facere instituit.* His avow'd Pretence was to relieve the Poor. *Plebemque hoc munere delinitam, quacunque incederet, conspectus elatusque supra modum hominis privati, secum trahere.* He caress'd the People, intending to enslave them; and growing too powerful for a Subject, became terrible to the common Liberty, which is supported by Equality. *Ipse, ut est humanus animus insatiabilis eo quod fortuna spondet, ad altiora & non concessa tendere.* The Mind of Man is restless, and constant Ambition sets no Bounds to its Pursuits. It is not to be expected that one of our *Million Men*, (*and they say we have several*) will sit down and be content with his *Million*, though he were allowed to keep them, (*which God forbid!*) He will be making new Pushes for new Acquisitions, having such ample Means in his Hands. *Spurius Mælius* would at first have been content with the *Consulship*, or Chief Magistracy in ordinary; but because he found, that even this could not be got without Force, he thought the *same Force* would as well carry him up higher, and make him *King*. —— *Et quoniam Consulatum quoque eripiendum invitis patribus esse, de Regno agitare.* The *Traytor* had been suffered to carry a great Point, he had abused the Publick, and deceived the People. The *Senate*, therefore, take him to task, and there being no Law subsisting, by which he could be put to Death —— *Consules legibus constricti, nequaquam tantum virium in Magistratu ad eam rem pro atrocitate vindicandam quantum animi haberent.* They therefore create a *Dictator*, an Officer with Power, for a Time, to suspend Laws, and make Laws. The Occasion was great —— *Opus esse non forti solum viro, sed etiam LIBERO, EXSOLUTOQUE LEGUM VINCULIS. L. Quintius Cincinnatus* was the Man, a true and brave *old Republican*, who worthily and boldly did his Work, and by the Hands of his *Master of the Horse*, slew the *mighty Traytor*, impudently imploring the *Publick Faith*, to which he was a sworn Enemy; and complaining of the *Power* of Oppression, when himself had been only seeking a Power to oppress. *Fidem plebis Romanæ implorare, & opprimi se CONSENSU PATRUM DICERE.* He knew his Villainies were out of the Reach of the Law, and he did not dream of an extraordinary Method of punishing them by the *Roman Parliament*. But he was deceived! And, the *Dictator* tells the People, that being a sort of an *Outlaw*, he was not to be proceeded with, as with a *Citizen of Rome*. *Nec cum eo tanquam cum Cive agendum fuisse.* An unusual Death was due to his monstrous Wickedness. *Non pro scelere id magis, quam pro monstro habendum.* Nor was his blood alone, says the wise *Dictator*, sufficient to expiate his Guilt, unless *we also pull down his House*, where such crying Crimes were first conceived, and confiscate to the publick Use his Estate and his Treasure, the Price and Means of the publick Ruin —— And his Estate was accordingly given to the Publick —— *Nec satis esse sanguine ejus expiatum, nisi tecta parietesque, inter quæ tantum amentiæ conceptum esset, dissiparentur, bonaque contacta pretiis regni mercandi publicarentur. Jubere itaque Quæstores, vendere ea bona in publicum redigere.* The Treasury had them for the use of the Publick.

Thus did the Great, the Wise, and the *Free Romans* requite this extraordinary Knave, by a Power that was not ordinary. They likewise exerted it upon other Occasions; nor were they the only People that did so.

The *Athenians*, grown jealous by having lost their Liberties, by the Usurpation of a private, but too powerful Citizen, durst never trust this great Power to any *single Magistrate*, or even to a Council. They would not however part with it, but referred it to the whole Body of the People, agreeable to the Nature of a popular Government. In this jealous State, it was a Crime to be popular. Such were to suffer Popularity: They would not allow a Man to have it in his Power to enslave his Country. And, indeed, it is Wisdom in a State, and a Sign that they judge well, to suppose that all Men, who can enslave them, will enslave them: Generosity, Self-denial, and private and personal Virtues, are in Politicks, but mere Names, or rather Cant-words, that go for nothing with wise Men, tho' they may cheat the Vulgar. The *Athenians* knew this, and therefore appointed a Method of punishing *great Men*, tho' they could prove no other Crime against them, but that of being *great Men*. This Punishment was called the *Ostracism*, or the Sentence of a Majority, 'tis said, by *Oyster-shells*, by which a suspected Citizen was adjudged to Banishment for ten Years. They would not trust to the *Virtue* and *Moderation* of any private Subject, especially being great, to be mischievous; but would rather hurt a private Subject, than endanger the *Publick Liberty*. Worthy Men are thought to have suffered unjustly by this *Ostracism*; and it may be true, for ought I know; but still it secured the *Publick*, and *long served it*. Weak and babbling Men, who penetrate no deeper than Words, may blame this Politick Severity, in the Common-Wealth of *Athens*; but it is justify'd, in that it was Politick.

In *Venice*, a wise, ancient, and honourable Republick, there is a Council of *Ten*, which exercises this *extraordinary Power*; every arbitrary Prince in the World exercises it; and every *Free State* in the World has an unalienable Right to exercise it, tho' they have never delegated their Power to particular Magistrates to exercise it for them.

In *England*, indeed, we have not *delegated this Power* at all; because we very well know who must have had it, and what use would be made of it. The *Legislature*, therefore, has reserved this Power to it self, and has an unalienated Right to exercise it; and has often done so upon extraordinary Occasions. It ought, indeed, to be exercised but upon extraordinary Occasions. *Jove's* Thunder-Bolts were only launch'd against such as provoked the Thunder-Bolts of *Jove*.

I shall in my next *Letters* to you, apply these general Maxims of Government to our own particular Constitution, and to the present Occasion, which calls aloud for *Jove's* Help and *Thunder*.

I am, SIR,

Your Humble Servant,

CATO.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BY all our Accounts from the North, the *Muscovites* seem very much enclined to accept of the *Mediation* of his Imperial *Majesty* for a Peace with *Sweden*; so that notwithstanding the Preparations for War go on in both Kingdoms, 'tis hoped an effectual stop may soon be put to the Effusion of Christian Blood in that Part of the World.

Affairs are surprizingly settled in *Poland*, on a Foot that may produce a general Quiet there; which is the more agreeable to them, who wish well to the Repose of *Europe*, as the Reverse was long threaten'd in a manner there seem'd of no probability to avoid. But whether the Agreement between the contending Parties, which has been huddled up as it were in a Hurry, may be as lasting as might be wished, nothing but their future Proceedings can discover. The Plague is very much abated in *Poland*, and is entirely at a stand there, as is usual with them at this time of the Year. But 'tis feared the returning Spring may also return the Distemper with renewed Malignancy and Violence.

The Accounts from *France* of this dreadful Calamity, are very different from those they write above; and in short, they tell us from the former, that the Plague rather spreads and encreases in that unhappy Kingdom, than decreases, *as has largely been pretended*; that as fast as it abates or disappears in one Place, it breaks out in another; and in a Word, that there is but little reason to expect, but that if the Weather should set in warm, it would again return with the same fatal Inveteracy it lately raged with.

The State of Religion remains much as it did, and notwithstanding the Assurances given by the Elector Palatine, of his Readiness to do Justice to his Protestant Subjects, we find things move but dully, and little or nothing effected to their Advantage. How long those poor injured People are to be put off with Pretences only, or how long their Friends will think it proper to suffer themselves to be imposed on by the delusive Arts of the Popish Faction, we cannot determine; but 'tis believed if a suitable Behaviour in the Roman Catholicks does not prevent it, such Proceedings may, in the Issue, produce Effects little to the Repose or Felicity of the latter.

The Court of Spain are all Elate upon the News of a Third Victory obtained by their Arms over the Moors in Africk; the Account of which, as given by themselves, our Readers will find among our Domestick Intelligence, and of which we shall say nothing more here, than that it appears highly improbable that any Army of Sixty Thousand Men, as they allow the Moors to be, could attack another Army, and maintain an obstinate Fight with them for Four or Five Hours, and yet in all that time be able to kill and wound not above Three Hun-

Hundred Men together: But, as we ſaid ſome time ago, we can only have the Spaniards Account of the Matter, and what we can't diſprove, we are bound not to contradict.

LONDON.

ON Monday laſt was held a General Court of the South-Sea Company, when, after ſome Debate, the Propoſals of making an Ingraftment of Nine Millions of the Stock of the ſaid Company, &c. into the Capital Stock of the Bank, and of Nine Millions more into the Capital Stock of the Eaſt-India Company, were agreed to; and the Court of Directors were alſo impowered to lay the ſame before the Parliament. The Heads of a Petition were alſo read and agreed to, in order to be preſented to his Majeſty, in the Name of the ſaid Company, that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to grant them that Part of St. Chriſtophers that did belong to the French, Nova Scotia, and ſome other Parts of America, therein ſpecify'd, for the Advantage of their Trade, &c.

They write from Tunis, that Three Corſair Ships ſailed from that Port a few Days ago; but the Three armed French Ships which brought hither the Perſons who concluded the Peace with that Nation and the Bey of Tunis, are ſtill there, waiting for a fair Wind. A French Pirate having taken two Engliſh and one French Ship, was brought in by their Corſairs with all their Crew, who are deſigned to be made Slaves to the Bey; but the French Conſul oppoſes it, alledging, that his Office obliges him to ſollicite in Defence of the Liberty of the Subjects of the French Nation, whom he deſires may be tranſported to France, to be condemned there, purſuant to the Marine Laws. A Catalan Veſſel, with Forty Men on board, being driven upon the Sands near Tunis, and not being able to get off, the Crew is taken into Slavery. A Baſhaw from Conſtantinople has been ſent from the Grand Sultan, with Orders, forbidding their Corſairs to make Prizes, as they have formerly done, of Ships carrying either Imperial or Venetian Colours, in any of the Ottoman Seas, aſſigning Cape St. Mary for Limits to the Corſairs; 'tis doubted, however, whether the Bey, or thoſe of Tripoli or Algiers, will comply readily with that Order, becauſe the chief Gain of thoſe Ports is from the Prizes they take at Sea.

On Tueſday laſt his Excellency the Marquis de Pozzobueno, Ambaſſador of Spain, accompanied by his Catholick Majeſty's Secretary, came to the South-Sea Houſe, and returned a Viſit to the Court of Directors, and aſſured them of his Readineſs to do the Company all the good Offices he could at the Court of Madrid; and on the other Hand, he was aſſured on the Part of the Court of Directors, that they ſhould always be ready to do him the utmoſt Service during his Reſidence here; the like Aſſurances paſt between the Secretary, and the Court of Directors.

On Monday laſt, according to Cuſtom, the Jews made their Annual Preſent to the Lord Mayor of a Piece of Plate filled with Sweetmeats, valued 60 l.

The ſame Day a Soldier on Duty at the Tower, ſitting on the Wall, and, as 'tis ſuppoſed, falling a ſleep, tumbled over into the Ditch, and was ſmothered before he could be aſſiſted.

On Wedneſday laſt began the Sale of Lacquered Ware, at the Eaſt-India Houſe.

On Sunday laſt one Mr. Atkins, a conſiderable Merchant in the City, ſhot himſelf through the Head, at his Lodgings againſt the Eaſt-India Houſe.

We hear they are very buſy at the South-Sea Houſe, in preparing Liſts of the Names of all the Proprietors of that Company, with the Total of the Stock of each Proprietor ſet againſt his Name, whether it be old Stock, or that of the firſt or ſecond Subſcription of Long Annuities, and 5 per Cents. the Subſcriptions of Lottery and Bank Annuities, Tallies of Sale, Army Debentures, Navy Debts, the Lottery 1719, the Blanks and Prizes of the Lottery 1710, and the firſt and ſecond Lotteries 1719, in order to aſcertain the Rights of the Proprietors, in order to the Election of new Directors on the 3d of February next, none having Votes there, but ſuch as are poſſeſſed of a [illegible] Stock.

There is Advice, that the French have made it Death for any Men coming into their Country from Jerſey, Guernſey, &c. without performing Quarantine; tho' it is very likely, the latter may be much more healthy than themſelves.

Our Merchants have Advice, that the Marlborough, Capt. Hunt, bound from Dantzick to Liſbon, was loſt near Berwick.

They likewiſe have Advice, that the Mary, Capt. Leonard, bound from Waterford to Rotterdam, and the Featherſtone, Capt. Baker, bound to Genoa, were lately loſt on the Coaſt of Holland.

We hear that the Reverend Mr. Tyrrel is made Prebendary and Treaſurer of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, in the Room of Mr. Talbot, deceas'd.

They write from Weſt-Cheſter, that a great deal of Damage was done to that City, and in the Country adjacent, by the River Dee's overflowing its Banks in an extraordinary Manner, [illegible] the great Storm that lately happened in thoſe Parts.

Laſt Week a certain Perſon was committed to the Marſhalſea, on ſuſpicion of breaking open and robbing Mr. Deard's Toy-ſhop in the Court of Requeſts of near 1000 l. worth of Goods, but it is believed he will ſoon be diſcharg'd, for on Friday laſt one Thomas Knight, a Callico Printer, was taken up and committed to Newgate for the ſaid Robbery, and the Goods being found upon him, we hear he hath confeſs'd the Fact.

One Mr. Purcell, who formerly killed Mr. Love in Leiceſter Fields, was lately committed to Newgate for wounding an Officer belonging to the High Bailiff of Weſtminſter, and reſcuing from him a Debtor whom he had arreſted for a conſiderable Sum.

Laſt Week one Rowland Long, a Ticket Porter, was ſent from Newgate by the notorious Impoſtor Jacob William Harris, to the Lord Carleton's, with Letters forged in the Name of his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, in order to extort Money from his Lordſhip, by Way of Subſcription, for printing a Book, entitled, *The Preſent State of Great Britain, under the moſt auſpicious and happy Reign of his Majeſty King George*, &c. The Letters being found Counterfeit, the Porter was ſent to Newgate; but the Impoſtor being well known, he was ſoon admitted to Bail.

We hear that Thomas Tickel, Eſq; is appointed Secretary of his Majeſty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia, in the Room of William Cock, Eſq; deceas'd.

Some Time ſince Baron Schack arrived here in the Quality of Envoy from the Duke of Lorrain.

The laſt Mail from France having brought Advice, That the Scheme of Mr Law is overturned, and that the India Company is now deprived of all the King's Revenues, except the Farm of Tobacco, and that from henceforth they ſhall not have the Management of any of the Annuities in that Kingdom, that Company, which has been the Ruin of that Country, is now reduced to its proper and primitive State. Happy had it been for other Nations, if they had not taken the unfortunate Bait. The Actors of that fatal Tragedy have all enrich'd themſelves with the Wealth of thoſe, who through a blind Confidence, and ſpurr'd on by an inſatiable Deſire of Riches, have bartered their Realities for Shadows, and their Money for a Paper Commodity, which had no other Value but what it received from their Credulity. All Europe have felt the Smart of it, and for one who has been a Gainer, their are hundreds who lament their Ruin, and are reduced to the ſad Condition of Starving, without being pitied. However, the Government there, having diſcovered great Frauds in the Managers, have ordered all of them to be taken into Cuſtody, and will, without doubt, make them refund their ill gotten Money and Riches; and our Letters tell us, that all the Clerks who have ſigned the Bank Bills, &c. will alſo be ſent to the Baſtile. 'Tis very juſt that thoſe who betray their Truſt, ſhould loſe their Wealth and Liberty.

On Tueſday laſt, the Hon. Price Devereux, Son and Heir Apparent to the Lord Viſcount Hereford, and Knight of the Shire of Montgomery, was marry'd to Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, only Daughter of Leiceſter Martin of Ipſwich, Eſq; By which Marriage an Eſtate of near 4000 l. per Annum will revert to the Family of Hereford.

There is an Additional Allowance of Three Pence a Day to the Serjeant, two Corporals, one Drummer, and the [illegible] effective private Men of each of the Six Troops of the Eight Regiments of Dragoons in Great Britain, which is intended as a Benefit to their Landlords, to prevent their being a Burthen to them; ſo that as their Landlords had but 9 d. a Day for each Man and his Horſe in this and former Years, they will now have 12 d. a Day from the 25th of Dec. 1720. incluſive, from which time this additional Pay is granted.

Ben.

Sunday laſt, in the Evening, the Marq. de Pozzobueno, the Spaniſh Miniſter at this Court, received, by Expreſs, an Account of a 3d Victory obtained over the Moors, by the Spaniards, in the Plain of Ceuta, on the 21ſt of December, 1720. when the Spaniards, to the Number of 12000 Foot, and 4000 Horſe and Dragoons, were again attacked by the Moors, to the Number of 60000. The Moors Infantry firſt attacked the Tenaille, a very large Line which the Spaniards had drawn near Ceuta, ſecured by a broad deep Ditch and a Parapet, on which was fixed a Row of Chevaux de Friſe. There the Moors endeavoured to enter with ſuch Reſolution, that it might be accounted Raſhneſs, becauſe they were expoſed all the time to the inceſſant Fire of the Spaniſh Infantry and Batteries; yet they continued their Attempts all along the Tenaille, &c. firing continually, and being ſeconded by the Fire of other Bodies of their Infantry from the Eminences, whence, tho' ſomewhat diſtant, they not only reached the Spaniards with their long Firelocks, but in ſome Poſts, could ſee them behind the Breaſtworks, from Head to Foot. The Battle continued from 1 a Clock at Noon to 5 in the Evening, with ſuch a terrible inceſſant firing, that the old Officers declare they never ſaw the like Action in Europe. The main Body of the Moors Cavalry did not come near the Trenches, but continued in the Rear of their Infantry, encouraging them, helping to carry off their Dead and Wounded, and ſending their Reſerves back to the Attack, with drawn Cymiters in their Hands. The Care they took to carry off their killed and wounded is inexpreſſible: But all that were dangerouſly wounded, they knocked o'the Head upon the Spot. The Horſe in their Army amounted to 15000, including 7000 Blacks, called the King's Guards, which were the Troops moſt depended on for their Courage and Conduct. The Loſs of the Moors is reckoned at 7 or 8000 Men killed and wounded, and that of the Spaniards at more than 300. Among the killed of the Spaniards, is Major Gen. Don Felix d'Arragon, who commanded at the Attack; and among their wounded are Brigadier Don John Pacheco Portocarrero, Colonel of the Regiment of Murcia, Colonel Don Peter de Pinedo, Captain of the Grenadiers in the Spaniſh Guards, Don Francis Fernand Villaroel, Sub-Lieutenant in the Spaniſh Guards, and ſeveral other Officers. The Marq. de Lede was, during the whole Time of Action, in the Centre of the Attack, and had a Horſe ſhot under him.

The Spaniards are ſaid to have defended the Tenaille with [illegible] Conduct, depending [illegible] the Security of the Breaſtwork, [illegible] upon it and continued their firing, till they were [illegible] or forced by their Officers to come down, which they [illegible] ſooner did, than others got up in all their Places [illegible] the Authority, and Threats of their Officers, [illegible] embraced the general Occaſion to do the more Harm to the common Enemy of Chriſtendom. This News was diſpatched to the Spaniſh Court directly from the Field of Battle by the Chevalier [illegible], Colonel of the Regiment of Horſe of Milan, and Quarter-Maſter General of the Horſe, who arrived at Madrid the 28th at Night, and was immediately admitted to the Audience of his Majeſty.

Sunday laſt being New Years Day, there was a numerous Court of the Nobility and Foreign Miniſters at St. James's to compliment his Majeſty and their Royal Highneſſes on that Occaſion.

Capt. Herbert, Commander of the Royal Africa, [illegible] the African Company, [illegible] Governor of Cape Coaſt Caſtle, whither the ſaid Ship [illegible] as a Guard Ship.

Laſt Thurſday, the Lady Margaret Creighton, Daughter of the late E. of Dumfries, died at the E. of Loudoun's Houſe in the Privy Garden. On Saturday Night her Corpſe was carried from the Jeruſalem Chamber, and interred in Weſtminſter Abbey.

'Tis ſaid that the Treaſurer of the Plantations [illegible] the Company at Guinea, [illegible] Life. [illegible], Junior, ſucceeds Mr. Gabriel [illegible] deceaſed, in his Place of one of the 60 Clerks in Chancery. [illegible] at Lord [illegible] Journey to Rome, is chiefly to obtain a Divorce from his Wife, to enable him to accept of a Cap, a Favour we were acquainted with before, [illegible] with a Qualification for a Purple [illegible]. The Brother of the ſaid Gentleman, who married [illegible] Daughter of Fleet Ditch, is newly arrived here from Paris.

The Caſe of the late Receiver General for the County of Hertford, concerning the Embezzlement of the Publick Money, is ordered to be heard by the Attorney and Sollicitor-General.

'Tis ſaid the Spaniſh Ambaſſador has given 500 Piſtoles to charitable Uſes, on account of the 3d Victory obtained by the Arms of his Maſter over the Moors.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majeſty in Council, for the Year 1721.

Berks,	Reginald Fellow, *of* Reading, *Eſq;*
Bedford,	Richard Orlebear, *Eſq;*
Bucks,	Thomas Ingoldsby, *Eſq;*
Cumberland,	Joſhua Laithes, *Eſq;*
Camb. & Hunt.	Edward Partherick, *Eſq;*
Devon,	William Hull, *of* Exmouth, *Eſq;*
Dorſet,	John Meech, *Eſq;*
Derby,	Richard Bagſhaw, *of* Colleton, *Eſq;*
Ebor,	Sir Walter Hawkſworth, *Bart.*
Eſſex,	Timothy Brand, *Eſq;*
Glouceſter,	John Dowle, *of* Over, *Eſq;*
Hertford,	Sir Charles Buck, *Bart.*
Hereford,	Edward Wilberton, *Eſq;*
Kent,	Jonathan Smith, *of* Swanſcombe, *Eſq;*
Leiceſter,	Joſeph Danvers, *Eſq;*
Monmouth,	Charles Probert, *of* Monmouth, *Eſq;*
Northumb.	Edward Delavall, *Eſq;*
Northampton,	[illegible] Knightley, *Eſq;*
Norfolk,	Nathaniel Life, *Eſq;*
Nottingham,	John Sherwin, *Eſq;*
Oxford,	Daniel Blake, *of* Cogges, *Eſq;*
Rutland,	Orlando Browne, *Eſq;*
Salop,	John Kinnerſley, *Eſq;*
Somerſet,	William Applen, *Eſq;*
Stafford.	Robert Boſvile, *of* Blans, *Eſq;*
Southampton,	Charles Morley, *of* Droxford, *Eſq;*
Surry,	Wight Woolley, *Eſq;*
Suſſex,	William Marckwicke, *Eſq;*
Warwick,	Thomas Bailey, *Eſq;*

A new invented Engine for raiſing Water is ſet up at Dr. Deſaguliers's Houſe in Channel-Row. The Invention has been made appear to the Doctor to be perfectly new, and an eaſier way of raiſing Water than ever was practiſ'd before, being done by a Pole or Plunger, moving up and down in a Barrel, like the Bucket or Sucker of a Pump, but without being leathered, or touching any ſide of the Barrel, and [illegible] by a Barrel in Time of [illegible], throws up Water at leaſt 50 Feet high, through a two Inch Pipe, from a Baſon in the Doctor's Yard into a Ciſtern on the Top of his Houſe. The Doctor, to ſhew his Approbation of this Machine, is drawing up a particular Deſcription of it, which he intends to publiſh, to do Juſtice to the Inventor, who has alſo propoſed a better Method for extinguiſhing Fires than ever was yet practiſed.

On Dec. 30, Jan. 2d and 3d, Three Thouſand Sixty Eight Ounces of Foreign Gold were enter'd at the Cuſtom-Houſe for Exportation to Holland, and One Thouſand Four Hundred Twenty One Ounces of the ſame Commodity for France; Two Thouſand Six Hundred Fifty Two Ounces of Foreign Silver for Eaſt India.

On Tueſday was held a General Court of the Eaſt India Company, at which Time it was reſolved to accept the Propoſal made to them, of ingrafting Nine Millions of South-Sea Stock into the Capital Stock of that Company, &c. and the Court of Directors were impowered to lay the ſame before the Parliament.

On Thurſday laſt came on the Election of a Repreſentative in Parliament for the County of Stafford, in the Room of William Ward, Eſq; deceaſed; and the Hon. William Leveſon Gower, Brother to the Lord Gower, was choſen without Oppoſition.

On Tueſday laſt the Right Hon. the Earl of Sutherland, and Sir George Byng, were ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council.

On Monday Night, about 11 a Clock, a Fire broke out through the Careleſneſs of a Servant-Maid, at the Houſe of Mr. [illegible], a Frenchman, who keeps a Toyſhop, at the Flaming [illegible] in Chandois-Street, Covent-Garden, which conſumed the ſaid Houſe and the greater part of the Furniture. A Woman, to avoid the Flames, threw herſelf out at a Window up two Stories high, but falling [illegible] on the Pent-houſe, ſhe was afterwards received by the People underneath without her being much hurt.

We

We hear that ſeveral of the Proprietors of the Redeemables, at the head of which is a certain noble Earl, deſign to ſue the South-Sea Company at Common Law, for that they have not done them Juſtice.

'Tis ſaid that there will be no Maſquerading this Year in the Hay-market, notwithſtanding Subſcriptions were taken in for it; there having been a ſufficient deal of that ſort of Sport in all Parts of the Town, during the Summer Seaſon; and 'tis hoped many of thoſe good Gentlemen, will now be ſoon obliged to throw off their Masks and Diſguiſes, little to the Advantage of their own dear Perſons.

On Saturday laſt arrived in the River the *Lawrence*, Captain Blackſtone, from New England; ſhe came out the 3d of laſt Month, with the Squirrel, Capt. Smart, but parted with her the 5th. The latter is purſuing her Voyage home, with ſeveral Paſſengers, and ſome Goods on board.

We have an Account by the *Ruſſia Merchant* arrived at Liverpool, from Jamaica, that two Pyrate Ships having long infeſted that Coaſt, and taken 3 Sloops employed in the *old Game*, from that Iſland, to the Spaniſh Coaſt; The Government there have publiſhed a Proclamation with a Reward of *Five Hundred Pounds* for the apprehending the Commander or Commanders of theſe Ships; which Reward 'tis thought ſome Perſons may ſoon be entitled to, thoſe being well known in the Iſland, and frequently to land in the Northern Parts of it.

The ſame Letters tell us, that the Jamaica Fleet belonging to London, Briſtol, and Liverpool, were to ſail about the 5th of November paſt, under Convoy of the Happy Sloop.

On Tueſday the 3d Inſtant, was a general Court of the Proprietors of the Fiſhpool, at Sir R---d St--le's Oratory in York-Buildings, where ſeveral ingenious Gentlemen concerned in that wiſe Undertaking exerted themſelves.

After a Long Deed, made between Sir R---d St-- le and others had been Read, the Knight ſpoke to the following Effect.

Gentlemen, the Intent and Meaning of this Meeting is to prove (what I hope every Man here is fully convinced of) that I am, *in this particular*, an honeſt Man, and that *Mr. D---le*, is a R--gue; and that I will proſecute him my ſelf upon my own Bottom, and therefore I deſire as many as will, to joyn with me in that Deſign.

Upon this, up roſe a *Perſon of the Law*, who ſaid, Gentlemen, I have been a treble Fool; firſt, I was a Fool in thinking to get *Money* by any Project of Sir R. St--le's: Secondly, I was a Fool to think *Mr. D--le* an honeſt *Man*: And, Thirdly, *I was a greater Fool to part with my Money*.

When *Mr. K——grew* interrupting him, went on, I own I never ſaw the original Deed, between Sir R-St--le and *Mr. D--le*, but to my Knowledge, ſays he, I ſaw a true Copy of it, and———

Here he was broke in upon by a Gentleman, who ſaid, he wondred at the Gentleman's Knowledge who ſpoke laſt, that he ſhould be ſo certain of the truth of the Copy, when he had not ſeen the Original; which Objection *Mr. K——grew*, in his own Vindication, anſwered, by aſſuring the Company, that he was told ſo.

Next ſtood up Sir R——d himſelf, who ſaid the ſame as he did before; and would have added more, but that Poet J--ſon interrupted him, ſaying, that he had been very unfortunate in all his Deſigns; that for ſeveral Winters paſt he had ſeveral Plays acted, which brought him in ſeveral large Sums of Money, which he feared now was all drowned in the *Fiſhpool*.

To which *Mr. K——grew* replied, that he much admired that Gentleman's Plays, *tho'* he had never read them indeed; but that nevertheleſs *Mr. D--le* was an honeſt *Man*, and that the old Saxon Proverb was very good, *Caveat Emptor*.

Then *Mr. Cooper* very handſomely and clearly expoſed the unjuſt Practices of *Mr D--le*; upon which *Mr. D--y* obſerved with his uſual Warmth, that the Conduct of *Mr. D--le* was worſe than that of the South-Sea Directors.

Mr. B--tram of *St. Martins* Church Court, Coffee-man, ſaid, he thought *Mr. K——grew's* Words were not much to be regarded, ſince that very *Morning* he had given him very broad Intimations of great Preferment, if he would ſecond him in his *Motion* in favour of *Mr. D--le*: To which *Mr. K——grew* replied, that as that was *Matter* of private Converſation in a Corner, and not fit to be publiſhed on the Houſe Top, he therefore expected *Mr. B--tram* would be at [illegible] at a Whiting on that Occaſion; adding withal, that he apprehended he ſhould not with any Safety drink Mr. B--tram's Coffee for the future, tho' he owned it to be, to his certain Knowledge, the beſt Coffee in Town, having ſeveral times deſigned to have taſted it.

This Speech of Mr. K——grew's ſo nettled Sir R——d, that he could not avoid ſtanding up again, and ſpeaking as followeth: My Neighbour is an honeſt Man; and as he declared that Mr. D--le would not let him read the Deed when he ſigned it; therefore, to argue in Mr. K——grew's way, it muſt be preſumed that Mr. B--tram, to his own Knowledge, is well acquainted with what he ſigned. He further added, that he would not avow any thing upon his own certain *Knowledge*; but he *believed* that *Caveat Emptor* was no ſound Saying.

Upon this, up roſe a Gentleman of the Peace, and ſaid, that for his Part he had no hand in the Affair, but apprehended that by the Statute of King *Canutus the Dane*, the Juſtices of the Peace were impowered to take Cognizance of all Cheats; and thought that as he was known to be a Proprietor, they ought to have paid him ſo much Reſpect, as to have applied to him for a Warrant to apprehend Mr. D—le and Mr. H——ley; and that he could aſſure 'em his Clerk was the moſt reaſonable in his Fees of any in Town: He declared upon his *Honour*, he never went Snacks with his aforeſaid Clerk, and aimed at nothing in his preſent Advice, but proceeding in a legal Manner according to the Statute in that caſe made and provided.

Mr. K——grew to this reply'd, that tho' he had never ſeen that Statute, yet he very well knew the Purport of it; *however*, there was a Gentleman who ſit by him, who could give a good Account of the Affair. Upon which the Gentleman referred to, ſtood up and ſaid, He entirely agreed with his Ingenious Friend Mr. K——grew, who, in his Judgment, was the only Perſon in England fit to talk to the Point. Being ask'd to what Point? he anſwered, what Point, what Point! Why, why, why, every Body knows what Point.

Upon this, Poet Johnſon ſit down with his Hat on, and ſaid he would inſert this in his next Play.

The Queſtion then being put, viz. Whether Mr. D—le ſhould be hanged, drawn and quartered; It was agreed in the Affirmative, *Nemine Contradicente*, except Mr. K--grew.

Then another Queſtion being put, whether they ſhould meet at the Crown Tavern in *Arundel-ſtreet*, Mr. Collier objected, That if they met at a Tavern, the Company would get Fudled and Joke; ſo it was agreed to meet again at Sir R—St--le's Oratory aforeſaid.

We hear, that the Stock of the South-Sea Company, which ſince the Increaſe of it by Subſcriptions, has been managed in Three Sets of Leidgers, is preparing to be diſpoſed of for the next Opening, and ever after, in one, which will ſave abundance of Trouble and Expences to the Company.

On Monday laſt the Celebrated Mrs. Oldfield obliged the Town again with her excellent Performance, in the Character of Loveit, in the *Man of Mode*; which ſhe performed with great Applauſe, at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, it being the firſt Time of her acting this Winter.

On Monday laſt, at the Concluſion of the Sale of Lacquered Wares at the Eaſt-India Houſe, that, with the former Sale, amounted to One *Million*: and the next Day they began their Sale of China Wares.

The Intereſt of the Lottery 1713, the Firſt and Second Lottery [illegible] ſubſcribed into the South-Sea Capital, will be paid at the Office, where the ſame has been formerly paid, in a few Days, the neceſſary Accounts being, as we hear, ſent from the South-Sea Houſe, for that purpoſe.

Sir Compton Fitch, Knt. died laſt Week at his Houſe near Eltham.

The Honourable Houſe of Commons have appointed the Reverend Dr. Baker to preach before them on the 30th of this Inſtant.

The Governors and other Officers appointed by the Royal African Company for their reſpective Forts at Gambia and Widaw, are gone down to Portſmouth, in order to imbark there and purſue their Voyage with the Company's Fleet, under the Convoy of the Men of War appointed by the Government.

Falmouth, Dec. 31. Remain the Ann and Martha, King George, John and Conſtant, and Ann and Sarah, all for Oporto; Warbeton for Carolina, Delight for Madera, Octavia for the Canaries, Sunderland and Iſabella for India, Chandos for Turky, Aſia and Dolphin for Smyrna, Little Rock for Nevis; Duke of Cambridge, Wentworth, and Sea-Horſe, all for Scanderoon; Deborah, of Yarmouth, for Cadiz; Exchange, of Cork, for Rochelle; Lemon Frigate, of Margate, for Liſbon; Vine of Topſham, for Oporto, all from London: Beſides a great many more outward bound Ships ſtill here. Wind S. W.

Deal, Jan. 4. Yeſterday came in from the Weſtward his Majeſty's Ship the Garland, and ſailed for the Nore. Outward-bound, the *Middleſex*, *Aurora*, and James and Mary, all three for the Eaſt-Indies; Cape-Coaſt, Capt. Cumming, and the Bohemia, Captain [illegible], both for Guinea; Marlborough, Capt. Hardy, and [illegible], both for Liſbon; Francis, Capt. Noble, for Nevis; Diamond, Capt. Scott, for Barbary; Salisbury, Capt. [illegible], for Sevile; Buſby, Capt. Terry, for Cadiz; George, Capt. [illegible], for Jamaica; William, Capt. Dodſon, for Virginia; Tugwell, Capt. Gale, for Barbadoes; Dolphin, Captain Stevens, for Ireland; *Mary*, Capt. Rowlandſon, for Port-Mahon; Horwell, Capt. [illegible], for Montſerrat. Arrived the Revival, Capt. Hughes, and the Betty, both from Liſbon; and the Providence, Capt.——, from Fayal. Wind S. W.

Deal, Jan. 5. The Outward-bound, as per laſt, are ſtill here. Since came down the Tobias, Capt. Hopkins, for Virginia, Endeavour for Oporto, and Royal [illegible] for Guinea.

Briſtol, Jan. 4. Yeſterday Morning arrived here the Bedminſter, Capt. Gordon, from Carolina in ſix Weeks. The Raymond Galley, Capt. Phips, was arrived at Carolina, from Angola, with 300 Negroes; She belongs to this Port, and

was

was bound to Virginia, but could not get in there. The Goodſpeed of Liverpool, Stephen Cowley, Maſter, bound for London, miſtook the Channel, and came into Kingroade yeſterday Morning in ſix Weeks from Virginia.

Chriſten'd Males 143. Females 169. In all 312.
Buried Males 245. Females 233. In all 478.
Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 70.

Caſualties. Cut his Throat at St. Giles's without Cripplegate 1. Drowned in the Tower Ditch, at St. Catharine by the Tower 1. Exceſſive Drinking 2. Killed 2, one accidentally with a Knife at St. Anne in Black-Fryers, and one by a Fall down Stairs at St. Leonard in Shoreditch. Overlaid 3.

Yeſterday the Prices of Goods at Bear Key were as follow: Wheat 16 s. to 30 s. *per* Quarter. Rye 14 s. to 15 s. Barley 16 s. to 18 s. *Malt* 25 s. to 27 s. Oats 10 s. to 14 s. Beans 17 s. to 24 s. Hog Peaſe 15 s. to 17 s. *per quar.* Rape Seed 13 l. to 14 l. *per Laſt.* Hops 2 l. 10 s. to 3 l. 15 s. Coals 26 s. to 28 s. *per Chaldron.* Colcheſter Or. Bays 15 d. 3 farth. *per Ell.* Ditto 6 Seals 4 d. Ditto, and 18 s. *per Piece.*

Yeſterday South-Sea Stock was 100. for the Opening. 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Subſcriptions no Price. Bank 147. to 147 one half. India 170. for the Opening. Old African 42. New African 34. Royal Exchange Aſſurance 8 and a half. London Aſſurance 9. York Buildings 31.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Thurſday laſt was publiſh'd the FIRST, *and this Day is publiſh'd the* SECOND EDITION *of*

. **A Collection of all the Political Letters in the London Journal, to December 17, incluſive, 1720.**

O Liberty! O Virtue! O my Country!

Sold by J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane. Price 1 s.

Where may be had, juſt publiſh'd,
The SECOND EDITION *of*

. **A *Supplement* to the LONDON JOURNAL,** upon a Seaſonable and Important Subject. price 3 d.

This Day is publiſhed,

‡‡‡ **Some Conſiderations upon the State of our Publick Debts in General, and of the Civil Liſt in Particular.** Printed, and Sold by J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane. Price Sixpence.

[illegible] wood, at Cato's Head in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, &c.

I. Ildegerte, Queen of Norway; or, Heroick Love. A Novel. Written originally in French, by the Author of The Happy Slave.

Oh Woman! lovely Woman! Nature made you
To temper Man: we had been Brutes without you.
Angels are painted fair, to look like you.
There's in you all that we believe of Heaven;
Amazing Brightneſs, Purity and Truth,
Eternal Joy, and everlaſting Love.

Pr. Bound 1 s. 6 d. Otway's Venice Preſerv'd.

II. Love-Letters from a Lady of Quality to a Chevalier. Tranſlated from the French of [illegible]. With an Eſſay concerning Writings of this Nature, addreſs'd to all Female Lovers. By Mrs. Haywood, Author of Love in Exceſs, or, The Fatal Enquiry, a Novel. Price 1 s.

III. The Revolution of Portugal. With a curious Frontiſpiece, dedicated to his Grace the Duke of Wharton. Written in French by the Abbot de Vertot of the Royal Academy of Inſcriptions, and tranſlated from the laſt Edition printed at Paris. By G. [illegible] of Merton College, Oxon. Price Bound 2 s.

IV. The Sequel of Henry the Fourth: With the Humours of Sir John Falſtaff and Juſtice Shallow. Alter'd from Shakeſpear by the late Mr. Betterton. Price 1 s. 6 d.

V. The 4th Edition [illegible]

BOOKS newly imported from Holland, &c.

[illegible]

Sold by Paul Dunoyer Bookſeller, at the Sign of Eraſmus Head in the Strand, near Beaufort Buildings.

. **Whereas Mr. *Normand Cam* did advertiſe** the Publick, in the *Daily Courant*, of the 8th of *October* laſt, That he was taking down his fine Bed, at *Somerſet-Houſe*; and that as ſoon as he could find a convenient Place for ſetting up the ſame, he would give Notice thereof to the Publick, that all Perſons may have the Pleaſure of ſeeing the moſt curious, as well as the moſt elegant Piece of Furniture that ever was. This Bed is wrought with the moſt beautiful Feathers of divers Colours, woven into a Stuff; ſo that the Curtains are as light, and as manageable, as if they were of Damask. There are Six Curtains, which, together, take in the Compaſs of Thirty Four Feet; and the Bed may be raiſed from Sixteen to Eighteen Feet in Height. The ſeveral Parts of it are diverſify'd by different Deſigns, the Ground of which reſembles a white Damask, interſperſed with Silver, and each Deſign is compoſed of Ornaments, that ſupport Vaſes of Flowers and Fruits: Each Curtain has a Purple Border of a Foot Broad, branched with Flowers clouded with Scarlet: The Valences and Baſes are likewiſe bordered with Purple, and flowered in the ſame Manner, and enriched with a Fringe of tufted Feathers: The Cornices anſwer to the Curtain Borders: The Corners of the Bedſtead, and the Four Vaſes, which riſe on the Teſter, are adorned with Feſtoons and Flowers in Relief. In ſhort, This is ſuch a curious Piece of Workmanſhip, as cannot be parallell'd by any Hand whatſoever. This, with ſeveral other curious and beautiful Pieces of the ſame Kind as the ſaid Bed, are to be ſeen at *Exeter Change*, in the *Strand*, in that Part, which Mr. *Brown*, the Bookſeller, lately had. There are likewiſe ſeveral fine Pictures, by the beſt Hands, to be ſold; all which may be ſeen at any Hour of the Day, each Perſon paying Two Shillings and Six-pence.

Steel Spring or jointed Truſſes for the Cure of Ruptures, eaſie to new born Infants, and effectual to the aged: Perſons in the Country ſending their Bigneſs, and which Side the Rupture is, may be ſupplied with the Truſſes, and proper Directions, by Peter Barklet, at the Golden-Ball in St. Paul's Church-yard, near Cheapſide, London. His Mother Mrs. M. Barklet at the Golden-Ball over-againſt St. Bride's Lane in Fleet ſtreet, is ſkill'd in this Buſineſs to her own Son. Her Steel Spring Truſſes, for Ruptures at the Navel, are not only more effectual, but eaſier than thoſe made without Steel.

. Wright's Diuretick or Cleanſing Tincture, which Urinarly diſcharges all the Fæces or putrid Reliques of the Lues Venerea, or Venereal Infections, and cleanſes [illegible] the wretched Train of that complicated Diſtemper, as all vitiated, filthy ſanious Matter lodged in the Reins, or Proſtatick Parts, which either cauſe a Sharpneſs in the Urine, or too frequently provoke it. This Relick is diſcoverable, partly by ſubſequent Symptoms, viz. by a Debility, or Weakneſs of the Back, a fœtid, [illegible] Smell of the Urine, with a purulent Matter, or feculent Sordes reſiding at the Bottom, or flying into, with variety of Figures. Further, this Tincture effectually carries off all Relicks of the Venereal Diſeaſe, after ill managed Cures, not only cleanſing the Urinary Paſſages of all Sand, Gravel, Films, or membranous Fellicles, &c. but after a ſingular Efficacy, invigorating the Reins, reſtoring them, and all their Genital Parts, their Original Tone and Uſe, tho' the [illegible] and Decay be of the longeſt Date, with an equal Succeſs in each Sex. To be had of Dr. Wright, for Ten Shillings per Bottle, with Directions for its Uſe, only at his Houſe at the Golden Head in Bell Savage Yard on Ludgate Hill.

The late Dreadful PLAGUE at Marſeilles compared with that in London, Anno 1665, in which died above 100,000 Perſons. Carts continually going about London Streets to fetch away the Dead Bodies, the Carmen crying out, Bring out your Dead, Bring out your Dead. Together with the Method of Cure uſed to thoſe who Recovered in London, but One having Died that uſed it; publiſhed then by the College of Phyſicians, by the expreſs Order of the King and Council, with Rules for its Prevention and Cure. This Book is given Gratis (for the Preſervation and Benefit of all Perſons who may at any Time be where this terrible Mortalities Infection may reach) only up one Pair of Stairs, at the Sign of the Celebrated Anodyne NECK-LACE, Recommended by Dr. Chamberlain for Childrens Teeth without Temple-Bar, and no other Place. And where, as long as they hold out, every Family may have one to keep by them againſt the Day of Affliction and Time of Need. Note, 1. Theſe Books will not be given to any Boys or Girls who may pretend to be ſent for them. Note, 2. If ſuch a Book as this had but been Given away in Marſeilles, that every Family might have had one, ſome Thouſands of Lives might have been ſaved, whereas now 'tis computed that out of every Eight in a Houſe, 7 have periſhed, and for want of Help.

LONDON: Printed for J. ROBERTS in *Warwick-Lane*: At which Place *Advertiſements*, and *Letters to the Author*, are taken in.